

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

11 IN RE JUNIPER NETWORKS, INC.) Case No.: C 06-4327 JW (PVT)
12 SECURITIES LITIGATION)
13) Case No.: C 08-00246 JW (PVT)

15 THE NEW YORK CITY EMPLOYEES'
16 RETIREMENT SYSTEM, et al.,
17 Plaintiffs,
18 v.
19 LISA C. BERRY,
20 Defendant.
21

**ORDER RE PARTIES' MID-DEPOSITION
DISPUTE REGARDING THIS COURT'S
PRIOR ORDER RE ALLOCATION OF TIME
AMONG THE PARTIES FOR DEPOSITION
QUESTIONING**

22 On October 9, 2009, the parties appeared by telephone before Magistrate Judge Patricia V.
23 Trumbull for hearing on a dispute which arose at the beginning of the deposition of William
24 Strensrud regarding the allocation of time between the parties for the deposition. Based on the
25 discussions during the hearing and the file herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that any party who wishes a court order specifically allocating time for any particular deposition shall file a motion for modification of this court's prior Order re Allocation of Time Among the Parties for Deposition Questioning (the "Prior Order"). Upon further

1 review of that order, it is clear that what the Juniper Defendants requested during today's telephone
 2 hearing was a modification of the Prior Order rather than a clarification of the Prior Order. The Prior
 3 Order set a specific allocation of questioning time only for the deposition of Scott Kriens.¹ For all
 4 other deponents, the Prior Order requires that the party who noticed the deposition² shall finish
 5 questioning the deponent (other than any re-direct after cross-examination) before any questioning
 6 by other parties. *See* FED.R.CIV.PRO. 30(c)(1) ("The examination and cross-examination of a
 7 deponent proceed as they would at trial under the Federal Rules of Evidence... ."). This is so
 8 regardless of whether or not the noticing party uses the entire presumptive 7 hours of deposition
 9 time. In that event, any party, including the noticing party, may move for additional deposition time.
 10 If such additional time is reasonably necessary, the court will grant it. The Prior Order also
 11 specifically allows the parties and the deponents to seek a mid-deposition telephone conference in
 12 the event that a party or deponent believes a questioning party is not being reasonably efficient in the
 13 use of deposition time. This is a safeguard against the noticing party causing any undue burden of
 14 additional deposition time through misuse of the initial presumptive 7 hours. As the court cautioned,
 15 however, a strong showing of inefficiency will be required in any such motion.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties and deponents are free to stipulate to a specific
 17 allocation of time for any particular depositions. The parties and deponents are also free to stipulate
 18 to additional deposition time. However, absent a stipulation of all parties and the deponent, the
 19 procedures and limits set by this court's orders govern. The fact that the procedures set by this
 20 court's orders may result in gaps between deposition days for some deponents may be unfortunate,³
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22 ¹ The court ordered a specific allocation of time for the Kriens deposition based on the
 23 stipulation that had already been reached by the parties to the *In re Juniper Networks* action with regard
 24 to this deposition, along with the representation by counsel for Defendant Berry that there was
 25 insufficient time for that Defendant to prepare to fully participate in that deposition.

26 ² Defendants raise a specter of cross-notices of deposition being issued for future
 27 depositions, presumably in an attempt to jockey for preferential allocation of deposition time. In the
 28 event the parties engage in such cross-noticing of depositions in the future, the party who first sought
 to schedule the deposition will be deemed the "noticing party" for purposes of the Prior Order and this
 order).

³ Although it can also be helpful in that it eliminates the burden on the deponent and all
 28 counsel of not knowing whether the deposition will continue for a second day, and instead allows the
 deponents and counsel to coordinate the scheduling for any such second day of deposition.

1 but it is necessary to allow adequate time for the parties to brief, and the court to decide, any requests
2 for additional deposition time for those deponents.

3 Dated: *10/9/09*

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5 PATRICIA V. TRUMBULL
6 United States Magistrate Judge

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